



## RAILROADS

## LOCAL TIME TABLE.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.			
NORTH BOUND.			
Laredo and St. Louis	7:30 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	
San Antonio and St. Louis	9:00 p.m.	9:20 p.m.	
SOUTH BOUND.			
St. Louis and Laredo	8:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	
St. Louis and San Antonio	8:15 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	
TEXAS AND PACIFIC.			
EAST BOUND.			
No. 2 daily	7:20 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	
No. 4 daily	7:10 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	
WEST BOUND.			
No. 1 daily	8:10 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	
No. 3 daily	8:20 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	
TRANS-CONTINENTAL.			
NORTH BOUND.			
Fort Worth, Whitehouse and	7:20 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	
Texarkana	7:30 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	
Fort Worth, Sherman and	8:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	
Texarkana	8:15 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	
SOUTH BOUND.			
Texarkana, Whitehouse and	8:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	
Fort Worth	8:15 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	
FORT WORTH AND DENVER.			
North bound	4:20 p.m.	5:35 a.m.	
South bound	4:20 p.m.	5:35 a.m.	
GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE.			
NORTH BOUND.			
No. 1	7:40 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	
No. 2	8:00 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	
SOUTH BOUND.			
No. 2	9:25 a.m.	10:55 a.m.	
No. 4	9:40 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	
FORT WORTH AND RIO GRANDE.			
Fort Worth	10:30 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	
Granbury	6:30 a.m.	10:55 a.m.	
All the above from the Union Depot			
C. D. Lusk, Ticket Agent.			
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL.			
Express trains	3:50 p.m.	10:55 p.m.	
Express trains	4:45 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	
Depot near corner of Jones street and Dag			
gett avenue. City office 406 Main street.			
P. A. Miller, Ticket Agent.			

## THE RAILROADS.

The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Arranging for Consolidations that Will Make a Great System.

What The Santa Fe May Do—International Extension—Weatherford Roads. Home Notes.

## Home Notes.

The new time table on the Texas and Pacific worked well yesterday.

W. S. R. Parker of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe was in Fort Worth yesterday.

The long expected change of time on the Missouri Pacific is now set down for the 23d, next Sunday.

An extra train will be run between Fort Worth and Dallas during the fair. It will be put on October 20.

All the railroads leading to Fort Worth will give the colored people of the state cheap rates to attend the Lone Star State Colored Fair which opens in Fort Worth October 25.

The Fort Worth Western is evidently getting a "move on her," and it will not be surprising if something occurs in relation to this road in a few days.

It looks very much as if President Fordyce of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas and his party, were not coming to Fort Worth this trip. They are now on their way to St. Louis.

It is said the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe will go into the telegraph business themselves and cover all the important points the system reaches, and they are many. The Baltimore and Ohio in Texas was virtually the Santa Fe, for few were beside those along the line were used. The Santa Fe would prove no small competitor to the Western Union.

The Panhandle News of Clearendon has this to say about a former Fort Worth railroad man and now in the employ of the Fort Worth and Denver: Our genial neighbor, J. F. Lehane, will remain in charge of this railway station until relieved by Mr. Wells, when he will mount his cosy terminal car for the front. His hosts of new friends and old ones will regret to see him leave as he has proved himself a capable and obliging officer.

## Good News Expected.

Special to the Gazette. HENRIETTA, TEX., Oct. 16.—Some particularly good Rock Island railroad news is expected for Henrietta in the next twenty-four hours.

## Reduction on the Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—Orders have been issued to reduce the working time of the 1500 men of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway shops at Topeka from ten to nine hours, and give nine hours' pay in correspondence therewith. This will result in a saving to the company of over \$2000 a week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Transferred. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—All details for the transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio to the Western Union were completed yesterday evening and General Eckert and his assistants left for New York. At midnight all telegraph prop-

erty of the Baltimore and Ohio Company passed into possession of the Western Union Company which will control it in future.

## Weatherford's Bonds.

Special to the Gazette.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., Oct. 16.—The new time card on the Texas and Pacific was inaugurated and the first train on the new time card for this city arrived here this evening at 5:40, going east. The time card for this city is, west bound, No. 1, short train, which stops at this place, arrives at 9:50 p.m. No. 3, through train, from St. Louis to El Paso, arrives at 9:55 a.m. East bound, No. 2, short train, leaves here at 6 a.m. No. 4, through train, from El Paso to St. Louis, arrives at 5:46 p.m. Giving Weatherford two trains over the Texas and Pacific each way daily, and by the 25th the Santa Fe will be completed, which will give this city eight passenger trains daily.

## Abilene After the Rock Island.

Special to the Gazette.

ABILENE, TEX., Oct. 16.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of our representative citizens was held at the courthouse last evening to devise ways and means of laying the advantages of this place and section before the entire public, and of railroads in particular, with a view of convincing some of the numerous roads pointing in this direction of the superior advantages this and adjoining counties tributary to Abilene offer to a railroad seeking a crossing of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The coming into the state of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road has thoroughly aroused our people, and they are determined if there is the remotest chance to have that road here. There has been a revival of our old progressive committee, and they are going to work with a vim. We think now is the time to invite railroads and immigration into our country, the recent rains, the best that have visited this country for two years have made it "blossom as the rose," and one to see us now would scarcely believe that this country has ever experienced a drought. Its recuperative powers are wonderful, and must be seen to be appreciated. Our people are for railroads—first, last and always.

## Laredo's Lines.

Special to the Gazette.

LAREDO, TEX., Oct. 16.—A special train came in over the International Railway to-night bringing Superintendent Joseph Herring and other officials of the road. It is reported upon the streets, coming from a gentleman who occupies a high position on that line, that the International Railway will be pushed on to Mexico and soon completed to Victoria, Mexico, in two years. This was their intention and a large iron bridge to span the Rio Grande now lies here awaiting erection. One hundred miles of the line is now graded and track over that section could soon be laid.

It is also stated that agents of C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific will soon be in Laredo to canvass the possibility of running the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railway from its present terminus at the coal mines, thirty miles distant, to Eagle Pass, when it will connect with the Huntington system. It is also said he will build a line from Victoria, the present end of the Telfener Road, of which he is proprietor, to this city, which a through line will be made from New Orleans. This will work against the building of the Texas Mexican from Galveston to San Diego unless they construct immediately.

## Waco Notes.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., Oct. 16.—H. L. Henderson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph here, received instructions last night to take charge of all B. and O. telegraph property in this city to-day. As all the wires, in fact everything used by the B. and O. Company in Waco, was leased from the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and reverts to the latter corporation, the Western Union manager did not find anything to take charge of. B. A. Campbell, who has been B. and O. manager, says he has instructions from Superintendent Le Loup to keep the office open, and until further instructions take business as usual. Both managers say they expect more definite instructions in a few days.

Receiver Dillingham of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad properties, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day on a special train, accompanied by a party of officials of the road. They went up the northwestern branch of the road as far as Walnut to-day, to inspect that portion of the line which was so badly damaged by the floods in the latter part of August and first of September. It is estimated by the railroad officials on this division that the washouts and floods damaged the line, in repairs necessitated and loss of business over \$200,000. Mr. Dillingham returned to-night and went over to the main line of the road.

## Cotton Belt Projects.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—The meeting of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas stockholders, which will be held in this city October 20, is for the purpose of further perfecting the consolidation of the Little Rock and Shreveport branches organized respectively as Little Rock and Eastern Arkansas and Southern roads with the main line, and of authorizing the

amount of securities to be issued on these extensions as heretofore been issued on the parent stem, namely, \$13,000 per mile of first and \$13,000 of second mortgage bonds and an equal amount of stock. The increased capitalization per mile, from \$9000 to \$13,000, was part of the scheme of reorganization, in consideration of contemplated change of gauge. Everything resting upon the physical and financial condition of the road is apparently paved for the extension from Malden, in which St. Louis is so much interested. Under the provisions of the present charter the line might be extended to Grand Tower in its progress northward, but the limited capitalization would never permit entry to this city without the formation of an independent company, whose creation is merely a question of time. Vice-President Kerens has now been absent in Europe a large portion of the summer. Though it is not generally known, his absence may be pretty safely connected with the endeavor to float the securities of the road in the European market.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

Two Fires at Temple.

Special to the Gazette.

TEMPLE, TEX., Oct. 16.—At 12 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the rear end of the Schott tea store on Tenth street. The alarm was sounded and the whole fire department and hundreds of citizens were on the scene in a few moments, and although the flames were bursting through the roof of the building—a one-story frame, when the first hose cart arrived, the fire was extinguished directly. The loss was only nominal, and confined to the building. The cause of the fire was a "defective flue."

On yesterday a fire was ignited in the "City Gins," the property of E. B. Groat-house, but by the timely use of the waterworks connected with the gins, the fire was extinguished in a few moments and without loss. It proceeded from the ignition of a match in the cotton which came in contact with the saws of the gin.

## Big Blaze in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 15.—To-day a fire broke out in Crane & Co's saw mill in the eastern part of Fulton. The entire fire department of the city was called out. A strong wind was blowing from the river toward the hills which run parallel to the river. At the foot of the hill is Eastern avenue. It was but a short time till everything between Eastern avenue and the river and between Bayou and Lumber street, an area of about five acres, was a mass of flames. In this area was about 500,000 feet of lumber, about twenty wellings, all wooden, Santa Rosa Catholic church, to say nothing of the stables and outhouses. The wind pushed the flames from the river toward the frame houses on the hillside, and scores of them were on fire, but the people on the house tops fought the flames up. The fire brands leaped clear over the roof and ignited the grass on the bluff of the slopes of the hill. Up these steep the flames climbed and set on fire the splendid stables of Dr. Williams. An engine was detached and sent up the hill. Fortunately, the wind changed and blew toward the river, and the fire department, who were greatly embarrassed by the scarcity of water. Its progress caused a panic in their part of the city. A great many of the houses destroyed were the homes of poor men, and but few of them were insured. About twenty dwellings and tenements were burned. It is not possible to give any thing but an approximation of the entire loss. The loss of Crane & Co's saw mill and machinery, etc., was about \$100,000; insurance, \$87,000. On the dwellings and other houses there was little or no insurance. The losses on these are about \$80,000. The grand total will be about \$180,000 and many persons were made homeless.

## WEALTHY EDITORS.

A Dozen Rich Editors of New York.

Kansas City Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—All the chief editors of the leading daily papers of New York are men of vast wealth, and yet nearly every one of them is a hard worker in his business. The richest of them is doubtless Mr. Bennett of the Herald, who is still spoken of as "young Bennett," though he is hastening toward the 50th year of his life, most of which is spent in Europe. The one who has the largest income at this time is doubtless Mr. Pulitzer of the World, whose fortune is the result of four or five years of enterprise. The wealth of Mr. Dana of the Sun will be increased this year by the revenues of his new evening issue. Mr. Reed of the Tribune has grown to be a rich man during the past ten years from the income of his paper and of the immense building in which it is published. Mr. Jones of the Times, who has a lieutenant in the chair of editor, is a millionaire. Mr. Otten-dorfer of the Staats Zeitung ranks among the richest editors of the city. Mr. Albert Pulitzer of the Journal has been raised to fortune by his paper within a very few years. Mr. Godkin of the Commercial Advertiser; and so is Mr. Stone of the Journal of Commerce; and so is Mr. Field of the Mail, who delegates the duty of editor. It is probable that Mr. Dorsheimer of the Star is the wealthiest among the editors of the important dailies in New York, but if his paper should find the pathway of success only a brief period of time will be needed to fill his coffers.

One of these editors got his wealth by inheritance; four of them got theirs by marriage and the others "made it for themselves." The most elderly of them are Godwin, Jones, Stone, Otten-dorfer and Field; the youngest of them are the brothers Pulitzer, and among the gray beards are Dana, Reid, Bennett, Dorsheimer and Godkin. Four of the editors here spoken of are foreign born, and the other eight are native Americans. Mr. Dorsheimer is the largest of them in size and Mr. Jones is the smallest. All of them are men of strong and striking faces, and several of them are positively handsome. It would doubtless raise jealousy in their ranks to decide which is the best looking in the eye of an artist, but any one who knows them all will at once pick out him who bears the closest resemblance to the Olympian Jupiter. The only daily paper in town has passed from its founder to his son is the Herald, and of the dozen here named, ten have been wrenched out of the hands that held them at the close of the war. All the chief daily editors now on the stage here have heirs to whom they expect to bequeath their papers, regardless of such qualms as have overtaken their predecessors of recent times.

## JOHN SWINNEY.

It is folly to buy cheap adulterated goods when you can always get the best at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's.

## MANY WAYS TO WED.

The Queer Laws and Customs of the Good Old Days—How the Levirate Rites—The Uninvited Guest's Revenge.

Why the Ring is Worn—Jewish Marriage Rites—The Uninvited Guest's Revenge.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Adam would probably never have married if he had been compelled to hunt around the present Allegheny county court building to find the little back room of the Register's office, where he would be obliged to pay his half dollar and swear to more things than he ever dreamed of before he could get a marriage license. He would certainly have been in a bad fix when he came to swear that Eve was of full age, or to produce the written consent of her father or mother. It is safe to say that he would have given it up and died an old bachelor. Yet without minister, magistrate, registrar or other official intervention the marriage of Adam and Eve was such that it would have stood the test of the old English common law.

From earliest times the various states of society have imposed regulations for the observance of this solemn contract. For marriage is simply a contract, except that the parties cannot now change or terminate it by mutual consent, as they can all other contracts. There is in the royal library of Paris a written contract made in 1297 between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The husband and wife were bound to each other for seven years. It was also agreed that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but, if not, the children were to be equally divided, and if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

The Roman churchmen regarded marriage as a sacrament, but all the other churches recognized it as a divine institution, and, accordingly, every denomination has provided religious services for its solemnization. So strong a hold did the Church of England gain upon it that for a long time the regulation of marriage and divorce was almost exclusively under the church's jurisdiction.

Among the Romans there were three ways of obtaining a wife—by capture, sale or gift. When a Roman bought a wife, and this was the usual way, the ceremony that followed was merely gone through for the sake of having indisputable evidence of the sale. The head of the family had to give her over to the husband in the presence of witnesses, and it is from this that we now have the custom of giving away the bride. Before the period of Rome's greatness, the parties could dissolve the marriage by mutual consent. When they wished to terminate the contract they usually went before an altar and in the presence of witnesses declared the marriage at an end. And after the time of Rome's greatness the marriage was indissoluble. The Roman husband took his wife not as his husband, but as his property. She came into his family the same almost as an adopted daughter. Originally the husband had absolute and complete control over her and her property. Even after his death she was subjected to any guardianship that he might have had appointed for her during his lifetime. But a change came in her condition, and came as changes usually come, from one extreme to another. The wife was now subject to the tutelage of guardians appointed by her own family. This tutelage gave her a very independent position as to her separate estate and person.

Before this change came, and even afterward, there was exercised among the Romans complete tyranny by the head of the family over his relatives which were members of his family. As head of the family the oldest male was always the head. He had power, not only over his relatives, but all persons connected with his household and his children's households. While the father lived the son was subject to him, although the son might be forty years old and have a large family of his own. The grandchildren were subject to their grandfather the same as their own father. The family was then regarded much as we now regard the individual. If a member committed a crime the whole family was held responsible, and it was perfectly lawful for the injured family to get revenge or satisfaction even if it were necessary to exterminate the whole offending family. This was carried to such an extent that sometimes whole families were destroyed.

The blood feud, and it is well named, descended from father to son. It was to the Roman, in effect, what the inherited curse was to the Greek. The feud was kept up not so much for the sake of punishment as to prevent the supposed liability of the offending family to commit fresh offenses. With all their peculiar customs in regard to the family, it must be said to their credit that they never, to any extent, practiced polygamy.

If the Romans did not countenance polygamy, the Hebrews did, and they had a more peculiar custom. There was a law among them called the Levirate, which means brother-in-law, and according to this law, at the death of the husband, the next oldest brother-in-law of the widow married her, if there were no children. In this way the wife of the eldest brother might, in the course of time, have been the wife of all the brothers. This custom afterward extended to many of the western nations, but the marriage took place whether there were any children or not. There was another kind of marriage called the polygamy, and like the Levirate, it extended to the western countries. This, however, did not gain much foothold among the Hebrews. Polygamy was simply polygamy reversed. According to it the woman was head of the house, and might have as many legal husbands at one time as she pleased. Her children bore her name and recognized her as the head of the house.

Some of the customs attending a Jewish marriage were peculiar. The bridegroom dressed himself in the most gorgeous style he could command. He next performed himself with frankincense and myrrh. Then he went forth covered with garlands or, if he were rich, he would wear a circlet of gold and ride a gaily caparisoned horse. He was attended to the bride's house by his groomsmen, musicians, singers and torchbearers. The marriage was always celebrated at night, and the bridesmaids were provided with lamps to meet the bridegroom when he came. On his arrival, he found the bride, bridesmaids and company awaiting him. As soon as the actual ceremony was over, the entire party returned to the bridegroom's house with great rejoicing. When they reached the house, they par-

## GRAND AUCTION SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN

## Sylvania Addition

To the City of FORT WORTH, TEX.,

OCTOBER 28 and 29, 1887.

This addition is the most beautiful suburb of Fort Worth. Well shaded with large native trees, flowing wells of artesian water easily obtained at a depth of 300 feet, superb elevation, three miles of graded and traveled streets, ample park and other facilities for a healthy life, free from mud and most excellently adapted for lawns and gardens lying immediately adjacent to the business limits of the city, one mile from the business center and with good approaches. Examination rates to and from the sale from all points within, and special excursions from principal points without the state.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. Anyone desiring a good, profitable investment should take advantage of this opportunity.

J. A. H. HOSACK, Auctioneer. EAST FORT WORTH TOWN CO.

took of the wedding feast. The festivities usually lasted during fourteen days. The groom not only furnished the feast, but the robes of those who took part in the ceremony.

Pioneer marriages in this country, not a century ago, had some resemblance to a Hebrew wedding. In those days the marriage was the cause of great excitement and the whole neighborhood was usually invited. As the houses of the bride and groom were usually far apart, the groom started early in the morning, on a horse as highly caparisoned as the times would allow. He was attended by his groomsmen. The marriage generally took place before noon to enable the whole party to return to the groom's home before dark. The home journey was not always without incident. If any person was not invited to attend he was not at all backward about felling trees in the road, piling up all kinds of hindrances and firing off guns to scare the party. Severe injuries were thus frequently caused, but bravely borne. When the party was within a few miles of the house a bottle race was arranged. Two persons were chosen for this dangerous ride. The most impassable road was selected, and the riders started for the house. Fell mell they went over all kinds of obstacles, and when the fortunate one reached the house he was handed the much prized black Betty, as the whisky bottle was then called. He then returned to the party, and after giving each of the groomsmen and even the bridesmaids a drink, he put the bottle in his pocket for future reference. When the house was reached a feast was ready for the party, who were unusually hungry after the long ride. The festivities were kept up all night, till broad daylight, when the feast ended.

The ring which is now so commonly used at marriage ceremonies was originally, in England, made of iron adorned with adamant. Being hard it was supposed to signify the durability and perpetuity of the contract. The eminent Swainburn speaks about this ring: "Howbeit," he said, "it shill not at this day of what metal the ring may be made of; the form of it being round and without end doth impart that their love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which the ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence unto the heart."

## READS LIKE ROMANCE.

The Remarkable Career of a Runaway Prisoner.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 13.—Deputy wardens' and penitentiary guards have scoured the country to-day in vain, looking for Frank P. Landers, alias Wilbur James, the noted confidence man, who escaped from Stillwater penitentiary last evening. The general opinion seems to be that he has helped from the outside, as he has many friends and acquaintances in the northwest.

The history of Landers' career reads like a romance. He is a handsome fellow, of engaging manners and well educated. He was born in Utica, and a dozen years ago in Chicago was engaged in some daring forgeries, for which he was arrested in Sedalia, Mo., and on trial, given a light sentence. Shortly after he served a sentence of four years and six months in the Hartford, Conn., jail for forgery. He also served short sentences at Baltimore and Port Jervis. After that he swindled Philadelphia merchants out of \$2000 by means of bogus checks, and soon after levied upon San Francisco people to the amount of \$12,000. He next appeared in Chicago as Lieutenant Somerville of the navy, and cut a great figure in his gold banded uniform. He signaled his departure by giving an elegant banquet at the Hotel Richelieu to a number of prominent people, and the next day borrowed \$7000 from the same persons and disappeared. Then he went to Ithaca, N. Y., Europe again, and New Orleans, where he assumed the character of a New York Herald correspondent and head of a Shreveport cotton firm, and secured \$1000. Coming to St. Paul he had considerable social success under the name of Wilbur P. James, and finally confidence-jewelry here out of \$3000 worth of goods. From here he went to Europe, and his next exploit was to cheat William Hendricks' Sons of Louisville out of diamonds worth \$1500. After another vacation in Europe he attacked Omaha and went away from there \$5000 richer. After that he went to Boston and bought two suits of clothes, offering a forged check in payment. For this he was apprehended, was brought to St. Paul and convicted for his misdeeds here and found guilty May 19, 1885, being sentenced to twenty-four years in Stillwater. He was one of the editors of the Prison Mirror, a recently established newspaper, and had conducted himself with so much seeming rectitude that he was allowed many privileges, by the use of which he finally made his escape.

## Fresh Produce.

Received daily at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's. Their fruit display every morning is tempting. Order all your supplies from them.

## Attached Stock Sold.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 15.—The stock of dry goods belonging to the attached firm of Nardolts & Co. was sold this afternoon by Receiver Lawson. The entire stock was bid in by creditors for \$165,000. The appraised value was \$228,000.

Trade with the Fort Worth Grocer Co. who can give you the best groceries for the least money. See that you remember this and once there you will never have cause to regret the change.

## RAILROADS.

## THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Great

"North and South Trunk Line."

Is the Thoroughfare of Travel between

Central and Southwest

Texas to All Points

North, East and

West.

Double daily service of elegant Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars between San Antonio and Kansas City and St. Louis. Don't be deceived, but call for your tickets via the Missouri Pacific Railway. For any desired information, tickets, maps, folders, etc., call on C. D. Lusk, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth. J. A. H. HOSACK, Ticket Agent City Office, corner Main and Third streets. H. C. ARCHER, Northern Texas Free Agent, Dallas, Tex. General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

## Texas and Pacific Railway.

The Great Popular Route Between

THE EAST AND THE WEST!

Short Line to New Orleans and

All Points in Louisiana,

New Mexico, Arizona

and California.

Favorite Line to the North, East

and Southeast.

on the daily line of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis via the

Iron Mountain Route

See that your ticket read via Texas and Pacific Railway. For maps, time tables, tickets, rates and all required information, call on C. D. Lusk,

Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Fort Worth. J. A. H. HOSACK, Ticket Agent City Office, corner Main and Third streets. H. C. ARCHER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Dallas. B. W. MOULDOUGH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Tex. J. A. H. HOSACK, General manager.

## Houston and Texas Central R'y.

THE ONLY ALL-STEELE LINE IN THE STATE

Double daily trains each way through

Sleepers between St. Louis and Orleans-

ville on Trains 1 and 2, and between St. Louis and

Galveston on Trains 3 and 4, via Dallas

Denison and